

# AL-FATEH

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## Moblie War

# Assifa Strikes & Holds Again

ASSIFA commands of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, al-Fateh carried out Sept. 30, two more major and simultaneous operations against the enemy on a wide front that covered the Upper Galilee as well as the Central and Northern Jordan Valley.

The two operations marked another step in the new stage of command strategy - that of "mobile war" which was first implemented at the battle of al-tinnah on May 2, 1969.

The Sept. 30 operations were code-named Abu Beyrah and Beit Sahour, respectively after a Palestinian martyr and an occupied village near Jericho which was recently stripped with a 35-day Nazi-type siege by Zionist mercenaries.

The Abu Beyrah operation aimed at Jibat Zeeit military camp in Upper Galilee while operation Beit Sahour aimed at enemy posts in the Central and Northern Jordan Valley.

At 2 a.m. Tuesday, Sept. 30, al-Fateh commands captured and held Jibat Zeeit army camp for one hour and forty minutes after an assault that took the enemy completely by surprise, causing their flight from the camp. While the Palestinian flag fluttered overhead, a Fatah engineering unit blew up Israeli vehicles left behind in the flight as well as several tractors and a water pump. Enemy fire was silenced by commands missed in the area.

al-Fateh freedom fighters returned safely to base after having inflicted heavy losses on enemy lives and property, less than the enemy later acknowledged.

In the Beit Sahour operation, the al-Fateh commands captured and destroyed an enemy observation post in the Shawwar area, while Assifa mortar units blew up enemy vehicles headed toward the scene of the battle. In the Shawwar area, at this point the enemy fired without discrimination at civilians in the villages of al-Tell, al-Bir, al-Bal, and Nurbatha.

Following a muffled-out electronic and engineering units blasted enemy fortifications consisting of electronic and mortar units in the Hama area, while mortar units blew a concentration of enemy vehicles that attempted to escape.

Other men attacked enemy posts in the Wad Nunda and Maghara areas, while other freedom fighters fired rockets on enemy headquarters in Atfalak having several important installations. During the operation Israeli aircraft hovered over the area.

Having successfully accomplished their mission, the command returned safely to base.

The two operations took the enemy by complete surprise and their range confused the enemy units that were rushed to aid the attacked posts. A commander of one of the Assifa attacking squads reported that he never saw the enemy units as confused before. "The enemy did not believe we could launch an attack as extensive as this one," he was really convinced and did not know what to aim his fire," he said.

Operations Abu Beyrah and Beit Sahour came about a week after Abu Amar, official al-Fateh spokesman, had in an Associated Press report that the struggle for liberation will escalate.

Command operations in occupied Palestine have so far passed by three stages - the "hit and run" phase which preceded the battle of al Karameh in March 21, 1968.

the "limited war of confrontation" which began after al-Karameh and extended to the battle of al-tinnah last May 2, and the "mobile war," which has so far included such major operations as Green Belt (Aug. 8), Baywats of al-Fateh and God faith (Sept. 4), Fatah al-Soudi (Sept. 19), Abul-Kader Husayni (Sept. 21) and Abu Beyrah and Beit Sahour (Sept. 30).

This third phase of command strategy, known as the "mobile war" involves large numbers of guerrillas who attack enemy posts, occupy them for several hours, clear them and return to base.



Standst soldier and other impact damage to oil-pipeline blown Oct. 6 by al-Fateh command.

## Happy Birthday Talat !

The birthday wish for a 33-year-old Palestinian child was fulfilled with a big bouquet of September 30. Yehia Young Talat, a commando cub with the Fatah, was born in the village of al-Fateh, after persistent plans was allowed to participate in a command operation on his birthday and had the privilege of planting the Palestinian flag on an enemy post.

"This is the best birthday celebration I could dream of," Talat told our reporter. "Messengers look for parties," he said, "I cry for a home to live in. I keep hearing my parents talk about our modest stone house in Palestine but all that I know is this: I'm living in. I don't want parties, I want to go home."

Talat's participation in a command operation took a great deal of hard convincing. Although, commandos cub receive a tough military training program they are not allowed to attend school and their duties are mostly limited to work in their camps or bases. But Talat was persistent and he had a good reason to participate in an operation that day.

Here is how he put it to our reporter:

"On the morning of September 30 my father wished me a happy birthday and told me that my birthday present will be a handful of Palestinian soil which he hoped to get with him when he returns from a commando operation that day. I told him I wanted to get that soil myself. I pleaded to be allowed to go with him and get foot, for the first time in my life on my country. I met him at the foot of convincing, but finally both my father and the camp's commander allowed me to join them."

Talat participated in the Beit Sahour operation, one of the major operations undertaken during the past two weeks by the Palestine Freedom Fighters of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, al-Fateh. The operation was code-named after Beit Sahour, a village in occupied Palestine which was placed under an around the clock curfew and economic siege from Aug. 29 to Oct. 3.

The operation covered the whole area of confrontation with the enemy in the zone it extended from the 'Aza Haya settlement in the North to the Dead Sea in the South.

Following a muffled-out schedule, al-Fateh engineers in units blew up enemy fortifications consisting of electronic and electrically barred wire in the Hama area, while mortar units blew a concentration of enemy vehicles that attempted to escape.

Other Assifa fighters attacked enemy posts in the Wad Nunda and Maghara, while yet other freedom fighters fired

heavy rockets on enemy headquarters in Jiflat hitting several important installations.

Talat participated with his father in the attack on a heavily fortified enemy post at al-Nahla. This group had to silence a number of enemy machine gun emplacements and overrun the post, using small rockets, machine guns and hand grenades, the al-fateh fighters silenced the emplacements and entered the post.

The commander of the unit wanted to hoist the Palestine flag on the post's mast. The task was entrusted to Talat who rushed to the mast and hoisted the flag with the flag and confidence of a man.

"I could not help a few tears," Talat's commander told us. "The view of Talat, with his eyes closed and this body standing there defying enemy fire, it is a view I can never forget. It is a view I wish all the world will see to understand our determination to liberate our homeland."

## Assifa Forces Shell Ford Assembly Plant, Blast Gaza Bridge

ASSIFA guerrillas of al-Fateh shell Oct. 12 Ford's car assembly plant in occupied Nazareth, causing serious damage to the building. The attack was reminiscent of a similar operation undertaken by ASSIFA commands on Nov. 11, 1967.

Enemy reports from Gailles admitted the attack against houses shells were fired at the car assembly plant during the night. As usual the occupation authorities said the shells caused no casualties. They said the shells were fired from an improvised post on a hillside near the plant. Two other shells, they claimed, were discovered on the landscape.

Israeli occupation authorities said the houses shells were "American-made" but had been prepared for firing by Israeli batteries made locally. "They admitted that shells landed inside the perimeter of the plant."

Also on Oct. 12, ASSIFA men blew up in Gaza an enemy bridge just as a train was passing over it, causing several wagons to fall off tracks. The train was not undamaged but high.

Several enemy settlements and posts in the Jordan Valley and south of Mt. Hermon were also mentioned or recalled by ASSIFA commands during the same day.

October 13 was a typical day for the ASSIFA guerrillas of al-Fateh, whose operations against the enemy daily cover most if not all of the occupied areas extending from the Upper Galilee down to Nazareth and the Jordan Valley and down to Gaza.

Following is a brief rundown of ASSIFA's major operations:

October 20: Operation Abu Beyrah aimed at Jibat Zeeit military camp in Upper Galilee and Operation Beit Sahour aimed at enemy posts in Jordan Valley (see separate article).

October 2: Blowing up of Elait-Haifa and Hama-Tel Aviv pipelines near Hadera in Central Palestine. The pipeline blasts came some five hours after an ASSIFA explosion on a nearby railway bridge between Beryas and Zikhron Yacov. In another ASSIFA raid in the same region, oil and water pumps were damaged in Kfar Nasid, south of Haifa.

October 5: Blowing up of the 14-inch oil pipeline linking Tel-Aviv and Eilat near a point south of the Dead Sea.

October 6: Destruction of several houses and vehicles and killing and wounding of many Zionist settlers (29 by Israeli count) when ASSIFA explosive charges were exploded in a market place in Atfalak, in northern occupied Palestine. The explosive charges were in retaliation for an Israeli commando raid on another Lebanese village on Friday night Oct. 3. Three Lebanese civilians were kidnapped by the Israelis in the raid.

The Israeli paper "Metsar" wrote on Oct. 7: "The number of commands apprehended in the past month is not satisfactory, and the explosion in Atfalak proves that it is necessary to improve the situation."

October 7-8: Violent four-hour night confrontation battle with the enemy near Suwayyah post in the Jordan Valley. Heavy enemy losses reported. Five ASSIFA men killed after heroic battle forcing enemy reinforcements to retreat.

Israeli occupation forces and reinforcements at Beqasat after al-Fateh commando attack Oct. 3 on the Tel-Aviv-Haifa railway line.

## Striking Force Formed

ANMAN - The Palestinian Armed Struggle Command announced Oct. 1 that a striking force comprising al-Fateh, Sa'ad and Popular (Democratic) Front commands had been formed.

It said that this represented a new step in developing the Command's activities. The command, which coordinates commando operations comprises a total of seven commands organizations. The new force was created at its first operation after midnight Oct. 1 when it attacked several Israeli ashubs in the northern Jordan Valley and an observation post in the Ahdar Yacov area.

The Israelis suffered heavy losses in men and equipment after the commando's silenced Israeli gun positions.



JOYCE'S DEMONSTRATING NEAR VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE

## Commentary

### FIRST OPERATION, FIRST CAPTIVE, FIRST MARTYR

The first operation undertaken by al-Fateh commandos at the tail end of 1964 struck the Zionist scheme to divert the Jordan River waters. This was the action which had prompted the call for an Arab summit conference.

Al-Fateh was in this way Zionist defiance a challenge to launch the armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine. It has now to be done by attacking al-Fateh's water diversion operations with the Movement's most modest means.

In the course of this operation, Brother Ahmad Nijazi became the first ASSTA freedom fighter to be captured by the occupation troops along with his wife, a young wife. He was tortured and cruelly executed. He is still being tortured until this day.

Another unfortunate incident in this first operation was the death of the Movement's first martyr, Ahmad Hussa — not by enemy fire, but by an Arab bullet upon his return to base following completion of his mission.

The orders issued to him and to all men in the contingents which were sent for the first time into pre-1967 occupied territory commanded them to refrain, under all circumstances, from engaging Arab troops upon their return, even if fired upon, they were to die, if need be, without firing a single shot at any innocent, blood-thirsty Arab soldier — even in self-defense. The Movement was anxious since its conception to draw a clear picture of the bloody tragedy which the Palestine people are suffering.

### AL-FATEH & COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Collective leadership is a basic and essential principle in al-Fateh which was arrived at, not because the Movement is kind of revolutionary expression, but as a reaction against individualism which has been the cause of failure on account of many a mass movement.

This principle of collective leadership is perhaps one of the reasons why al-Fateh has maintained its unity and cohesion in both its structured organization and action.

Al-Fateh emerged as an underground movement and consequently none of its leaders was known to the public. Their names were kept secret, and had it not been for personal contacts which were inevitable in the process of indoctrination, none of them would have been known by name.

The Movement was compelled at one time or the other to bring to light a few names. The designation, for instance, of Brother Abu-Jamal as official spokesman of al-Fateh about two years ago was made in response to such urgent requirements.

With the expansion of its field of action, the Movement had to present to the masses at the time a responsible party, particularly since a number of publications and documents had begun to appear under the name of al-Fateh — while in reality they had no connection with it, nor did they express its opinion.

Who could stand openly before the public and speak in the name of al-Fateh? This statement came from al-Fateh and that does not mean there was none.

A decision was therefore taken at a meeting of the leadership to designate Brother Abu-Jamal as al-Fateh's official spokesman. He himself was not present at the meeting, and in honor of the decision in the same way as were others did.

It was actually suggested during the meeting of the leadership to designate three official spokesmen for the Movement, but none of the nominees in attendance accepted. Since Brother Abu-Jamal was the only member who was not present at the meeting, his designation was announced and he had to comply with the decision.

The extent of the difficulty which al-Fateh leadership faced in nominating its representatives to the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee became the nomination involved the divulgence of their names as was feared to be forgotten.

### AL-FATEH & ARAB AFFAIRS

Al-Fateh is committed to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries. Simultaneously, al-Fateh expects no interference in its own affairs and considers the independence of its revolution as a basic condition for its success.

If al-Fateh does not wish to concern itself with who shall become a monarch in this Arab country or that, this does not imply a "nightmare" policy on the isolation of the Palestine people from the Arab revolution in which they are engaged.

Nevertheless, al-Fateh does maintain that none of the Arab nation's progressive policies can be achieved fully except through the liberation of Palestine by armed struggle. For how can an Arab country build a progressive society while having to allocate all its income and productive effort to the procurement of military hardware for use against the colonial aggressor?

The policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Arab countries does not preclude interference between Palestine and Arab action. It is calculated:

1) To contribute towards the ripening of the concrete circumstances favoring the Palestine liberation movement with the full force of Arab effort without subsidiary disputes and

2) To create a revolutionary atmosphere among the Arab people particularly in countries bordering the occupied homeland. The main contact may spread to the remote Arab lands to create a revolutionary atmosphere in which the Arab nation will fight side by side with the Palestine people. In this way the Arab nation's aspirations and revolutionary concepts will materialize through a genuine struggle for liberation.



URSA Nurse Fatima Naguli, 24, facing Israeli military court in Gaza.

### ON NURSE DENIED IMMUNITY, IS SENTENCED BY ZIONISTS

GAZA — A 24-year-old UNRWA female nurse was denied UN diplomatic immunity by Israeli Sept. 29 and sentenced to three months imprisonment by a military court in this occupied city Oct. 7 for having treated a wounded Palestinian Arab commando. She is Miss Fatima Abdul Naguli, an attractive Egyptian nurse employed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in Gaza since 1965.

In July, 1968, a 30-year-old Palestinian Arab named Ahmad Bashiti, came to her clinic at the Hassafat refugee camp with a 10-day-old wound, which he said was suffered when he carelessly handled explosives.

As a nurse her duty was to help the patient, which she did without further question.

Bashiti was later arrested and charged with membership in a commando cell and possessing explosives.

The Israeli occupation forces arrested Miss Naguli last Aug. 28 claiming she knew how her patient was wounded. They say Bashiti was hurt when a commando bomb exploded prematurely.

On Sept. 29, an Israeli military court denied UN diplomatic immunity to Miss Naguli on grounds that her work was in violation of the military laws of Israel since she did not report the incident to the police. The Sept. 29 military court decision Maj. Nahman Aritai was that she stand trial on Oct. 7.

On Oct. 7, Miss Naguli received the 3-month sentence for treating a wounded Palestinian Arab commando.

### Five More World Figures Rap Zionism, Hail Palestinians

Five international figures were reported by the DAILY STAR of Beirut last week to have condemned Israel and/or expressed their support in one way or the other for the Palestinians and their armed struggle to liberate their occupied homeland.

They are: John H. Davis, former Commissioner of UNRWA, president of ANSA and author of "The Jewish Policy"; Dr. Elzer Berger, former director of the American Council for Palestine and founder of Jewish Alternative to Zionism; British Labor MP Margaret McKay, world-famous author and journalist Freda Ulyett, and Sean Ryan, General Secretary of the Irish Arab Society of Dublin.

Asked if he had noticed any changes since the last time he visited the Middle East last January, Davis stated:

"I think the changes I see are the product of the actions of the commandos. It seems to me that among the refugees there is a different spirit, a stronger spirit and this spirit has in the center of it a Palestinian identity."

"I think there is a feeling on the part of the Palestinians that if something is going to be done they are probably going to have to take the initiative to get it done."

"I think it is good for the Palestinians to be active in their own behalf."

He forgot to mention that about half million Palestinians on earth and as a group they are living in walled-in compounds, in a country or under occupation or as citizens of Israel with limited opportunities and rights. They are a people without a country.

"I think along with this new spirit, the desire for a country is coming along."

"This is a youth movement, and a people's movement, but youth particularly are active in it. And it's moving to the point where it's not just the Palestinian youth but youth in general in this part of the world."

Berger is reported in the paper to have asserted that the Jewish alternative to Zionism has been founded in a District of Columbia non-profit organization for educational and religious purposes dedicated to conduct an educational program applying Judaism's values of justice and knowledge to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Its aim, as described in a circular sent out to members of the AD by the new organization's founders, are to advance the cause of peace in the Middle East through rejection of Zionism and

Israel's group nationalism claims that automatically relate Jews to the State of Israel.

The numbers of the organization will replicate, whenever necessary, any efforts by any source to associate them either juridically or propagandistically with any nationality claims or national interests related to the Zionist/Israeli "Jewish people" nationality.

Mr. McKay denounced the Oct. 3-4 Israeli raid on Lebanon in which three Lebanese civilian citizens were kidnapped as "brutalistic" and "barbaric." She urged effective use of the recently-acquired Arab information center premises in 22-24 Port Street, Knightsbridge, London, for explaining the Palestine case in the U.K. and countering Zionist overseas propaganda.

Freda Ulyett, 71, said "Israel is a terribly destructive force in this part of the world... You know, when I was in Cairo last week, I had the opportunity to appear on the 'Voice of Palestine' and explain about the United States and why its policy is what it is. I was so glad to find out that the 'Voice of Palestine' says that their objective is a Palestine with equal rights for all — Muslims, Christians or Jews. They do not say they want to drive the Israelis into the sea. I think that is a good thing. Their aim is a non-sectarian, non-racist Palestine with equal rights for all. They want in place of a Zionist, religious, theocratic state with a state which equal rights for all — Jews, Muslims and Christians."

Sean Ryan, whose Irish Arab Society of Dublin has been a strong supporter of the Palestine cause since its foundation last January, summed up his impression of Amman as follows:

"In Amman every available inch of wall seems to be plastered with posters — even the International Hotel and the Feydayen are everywhere. They were very impressive. He knew I was reasonably efficient and well-organized, but we didn't know how far they had gone toward complete mobilization of the Palestinians and giving them such a sense of pride. From the people I saw who walk in rags walk with their backs straight."

"I think what the Palestinian organizations are doing with their posters and very inspiring — strengthening them physically and morally and giving them a sense of discipline and nationalism. What they practice is a real brotherhood of man that should be an inspiration to us all."











## Expelled by Israel

### Five Arab Educators Arrive in Jordan

AMMAN — Five Palestinian Arab educators departed from the occupied West Bank arrived in Amman early Monday, Sept. 29.

All five were put across the Jordan River after being accused by the Israeli occupation authorities of inducing students to strike and of helping resistance elements.

The five, two teachers, two school directors and an education supervisor, were deported from occupied Nablus and Jenin. Tayssir Bahaili, 50-year-old education supervisor from Nablus education supervisor, allegedly induced students, organized strikes and was active in fund raising and assistance to the commando organizations.

Nisbat Labada, and Sihab Shabin, 34, both teachers from Nablus, were charged with incitement.

Mrs. Bushara Ibrahim, 34-year-old former headmistress of a Nablus girls' high school, was deported for her activities in the Nablus women's Association and for maintaining contacts with the Commandos.

The last deportee, Ahmed Issa Murak, 32, director of the Boy's Institute School in the Jenin refugee camp, was also charged with incitement.

Unrest has flared recently among school children who are protesting stringent

Zionist regulations clamped on Hebrew 10 days ago after a wave of resistance incidents.

## Israeli Authorities Close 5 Schools

JERUSALEM — Israeli military authorities closed Sept. 27 five Palestinian Arab schools on the occupied West Bank after student demonstrations against restrictions imposed upon the town of Hebron. Several other schools in the area were hit by partial strikes in protest against the travel and trade restrictions imposed upon the Hebron area last week following a wave of sabotage.

Two of the schools closed Sept. 27 were in Nablus, the largest population center on the West Bank which was affected by student unrest earlier in the week.

Two other schools in Nablus were affected by partial strikes and there was tension among the students.

In the Camel el Hilou and Jabot secondary schools the students demonstrated in the courtyards and began to organize protests, both these were closed until further notice.

Earlier during the week, following similar demonstrations, the Israeli occupation authorities warned Nablus that it would not tolerate further disturbances.

## On Holy Land's Archaeological Treasures

### 26 Nations Accuse Israel of Violating Agreements

PARIS, Oct. 10 — Twenty six nations today accused Israel of violating international agreements on the protection of the Holy Land's archaeological treasures. In a vote at a meeting of the board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), they called on Israel to preserve scrupulously all sites, buildings and other cultural properties, especially in the Old City of Jerusalem.

They also called on the Israeli authorities to stop any further archaeological excavations, the transfer of such properties and any change of their features or their cultural or historical character. Four nations—the United States, Britain, Canada and Nigeria—obtained from voting at the end of a bitter three-day debate over ownership of the Dead Sea scrolls, and other historic relics. There were no opposing votes.

The Soviet Union and France as well as Asian, Latin American and African countries voted for the resolution which expressed UNESCO Executive Director's deep concern at the violations by Israel of the Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in time of war.

During the Oct. 10 UNESCO session, Jordan reaffirmed legal ownership of the world-famous temple scrolls, one of the Dead Sea scrolls looted by Israel and placed at the Israel Museum. The Israeli delegation claimed the scrolls were "taken away for repairs."

In another resolution the UNESCO Executive Board criticized the criminal burn-

ing of the Al Aqsa Mosque and those responsible for it.

In a resolution approved by 27 votes -- with Peru and Israel abstaining and no votes against -- the board said it was profoundly distressed by the extensive damage which an act of arson caused to the Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem under Israeli military occupation.

## Mirage Case Involved

### Swiss Oust Israeli Envoy for Espionage

BERNE, Oct. 6 — Switzerland accused Israel's military attaché in Berne of espionage and ordered him to leave the country.

The Foreign Ministry said Col. Zvi Alon and his predecessor Col. Y. Zia had been involved in industrial espionage in a case which led to the arrest of a Swiss engineer in late September.

It said the inquiry into the case of Alfred Frauenthurn, arrested and accused of selling secret plans for the engines of Mirage 3 fighters to Israel, had enabled the attorney general's office to establish that Colonel Alon and his predecessor were also involved.

It added that the Swiss government had protested to Israel over the incident.

The Swiss foreign ministry said Colonel Alon was declared persona non grata in a note handed to Israeli ambassador Arye Levav at noon Oct. 6.

Frauenthurn, 45, was arrested on Sept. 23 and accused of selling 20 cases of secret blue-prints of Mirage 3 engines and the tools to make them to Israeli agents.

He worked as director of a technical department in the Winterthur firm of Sulzer brothers, which makes the engines for the Swiss version of the French-designed Mirage 3 fighter.

France has embargoed the sale of the planes to Israel.

According to the attorney general a member of Frauenthurn's family was also involved in the case, but no further arrest has so far been made public.

It was the first time in 12 years that such action had been taken by Switzerland against a diplomat.

## More Houses Dynamited

NABLUS — Israeli occupation troops blew up four Palestinian Arab houses in Nablus Oct. 10 after charging their owners with resistance.

The Israelis also arrested a number of Palestinian students from Kalandia School near Jerusalem.

Earlier this month six houses belonging to Palestinian Arab resistance were blown up at Qalqilya. Occupation forces blew up the houses following the arrest of alleged members of al-Fateh in the town, which is 18 miles (22 km) from Tel-Aviv.

## M. Edde Raps Defectors

Lebanon's former Information Minister Michel Edde recently waged a bitter attack against those opposing Palestinian resistance, asserting that "protest, complaints or dependence on a Western country is not useful any more" to face Israeli exploitation.

Interviewed by the Lebanon News Agency in late September, Michel Edde said Israel was waging an expansionist, imperialist war the nature of which meant that the lesser would face suppression, torture, concentration camps and summary trials and deportation. Michel Edde said that the nature of this war had far-reaching repercussions on relations between Arab countries and the West.

"Protests, complaints or dependence on a Western country is not useful any more," Michel Edde was quoted as saying.

He cited developments in Arab countries and said that young revolutionaries are taking over from capitalist elements which only burden the fighting young men. Edde waged a bitter attack against those opposing Palestinian resistance and demanding foreign protection. He said the invitation of an international force to police Lebanon's southern border with Israel is a defeatist policy.

The former minister also criticized calls for foreign protection and noted that the Libyan camp d'etat took place despite the presence of American and British bases.

Michel Edde said some people simply prefer not to face the truth and called on western countries, which have large interests in the Arab world, to stop the "real Israeli adventure."

He said that Israel is distorting facts by trying to present its conflict with Arab countries as a fight for democracy while it is exactly the opposite.

Edde said the United States was encouraging Lebanese isolationists and called on all the Lebanese to depend on themselves in protecting their country.



